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NOTES: RECENT AND FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS IN SWEDISH  
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Adolf Noreen's *Spridda studier, tredje samlingen. Populära uppsatser* (Stockholm, 1913) contains fourteen interesting studies on various subjects. Most of them deal with names of Swedish places and persons, subjects about which Professor Noreen has written much before (e. g., in *Spridda studier, andra samlingen*). In the article on *K. Ortnamnskommitténs arbeten* the beginnings and the development of the work on place-names in Sweden are set forth; also the method of procedure in gathering and publishing the material; then there follows a description of the nature of the contents of the volumes and of the arrangement of the material; finally the author discusses the scientific and the practical value of the work on place-names. This monumental undertaking of publishing a work on the philological interpretation of the place-names of Sweden is in the charge of Professor Noreen. For a note on some of these volumes, see *Proceedings*, Vol. I, p. 131. In *Runinskrifter från nyare tid* (in which also the Kensington Stone is referred to in passing) Noreen shows that runes have been in use in Sweden until very recent times, particularly in Dalarna. Another article included (but written in 1903) is *Reformer i modersmålsundervisningen . . . .*, which contains much that is of interest to teachers of language. The chief points are: postponement of the study of grammar of the native language from the 9th to the 15th year, substituting for it appropriate reading matter, carefully selected from the literature; emphasis on stylistic differences at an early stage and continuing throughout the course. Finally there is a detailed outline of a proposed plan of study.

*Studier över pronomenet den i nysvenskan* (Lund, 1913) is the first of a series of studies on Modern Swedish pronouns by Emil Olson. The present work is based on the rich materials gathered for the preparation of the article that Olson wrote on this word in *Svenska akademins ordbok*. The presentation is thus historical, with citations from the time of the Reformation to the present. Owing to the use of *den* in most of the pronominal categories, the subject is a large one. The more important phases of the use of *den* as a prepositive definite article had already been treated by Ågren (see *Proceedings*, Vol. I, p. 188), to whose work the author refers.

*Studier över genusväxlingen i fornvästnordiska och fornsvenska* is the title of the doctor's dissertation of Wilhelm Cederschiöld, a son of the author of *Svenskan som skriftspråk*. It appears in *Göteborgs Kungl. vetenskaps och vitterhets-samhälles handlingar, Fjärde följdén*, XIV: 1, 1913.

Geijerstam's *Mina pojkar*, edited with introduction, notes, and a vocabulary by Professor Joseph Alexis of the University of Nebraska, has just appeared in a second edition (Augustana Book Concern). Ever since its first appearance as a text-edition in 1911, *Mina pojkar* has for the simple charm of its contents been very popular with students of Swedish. A review of this edition will be published in a later number of the *Proceedings*.

The edition of Runeberg's *Fänrik Ståls sägner* edited by Ruben G:son Berg and Ivar Hjertén (Beijer, Stockholm, 1913) should be in the hands of every

teacher of these poems. The extensive commentary (267 pages) contains excellent introductions and notes to the poems. Much attention is paid to stylistic matters. In the text there are a few misprints and minor inconsistencies, such as *Gustafs* (Soldatgossen, l. 27; cf. *Gustavs*, Munter, 78) *tolvte* (Konungen, *passim*; cf. *tolfte*, Munter, 70). Both of these forms for the word for "twelfth" are used in Swedish books with the reform spelling, though *tolfte* seems to be the one most used, and by the best authorities. Misprints are *vaserra* (Munter, 117), *sjufallt* (Von Törne, 118) *trefallt* (Molnets broder, 126, 247); in the notes, p. 66, *Rad 43* should be *Rad 61*; p. 82, last line, 61 should be 55. There are a number of places where the Berg-Hjertén text differs from that of *Normalupplagan* (which is the text followed, in the main) in matters where it hardly seems likely that a difference of text is intended. For a later edition I should suggest the addition of a list of the deviations, at least of such as may not be mentioned in the notes. The printing of the names of the various poems at the top of the pages both in the text and in the notes would greatly facilitate the handling of the book. The edition is very nicely gotten up, and printed with attractive type on good paper. The text has numbered lines and stanzas.

*Festskrift till K. F. Söderwall på hans sjuttioårsdag*, Jan. 1, 1912 (Lund, C. W. K. Gleerup) deserves mention, though late. This contains thirteen studies by collaborators with Professor Söderwall in *Svenska akademien's ordbok*. The articles that are most worthy of mention here are: *Kompletteringar till de utkomna häftena af Svenska akademien's ordbok* by S. Berg; *Några anmärkningar om sammansatta substantiv med adjektiv (såsom attribut) till förled* by G. Cederschiöld; *Bidrag till våra lånords historia* by E. Hellquist; *Bidrag till belysning af Levertins danismer* by E. Ljunggren. The volume contains several articles dealing with Old Swedish and with Swedish etymologies.

*Temporal satsförgning i fornsvenskan* by G. Larson-Högsby (Lund, 1913) is a detailed work on Old Swedish syntax,—a much neglected field. For reasons stated in the preface, the book really deals only with the older period of Old Swedish, and primarily with the law texts. The author first gives examples of paratactic constructions, which are found chiefly in *Västgötalagen*. Under hypotactic construction there is then given a detailed account of the use of the various temporal conjunctions, of the sequence of tenses, the modes, and, finally, a chapter on the origin of the hypotactic construction.—Two other works dealing with Old Swedish, which may not be as well known in this country as they deserve to be, should probably be mentioned, though they are not very recent. One is Adolf Noreen's *Grunddragen av den fornsvenska grammatiken* (Stockholm, 1910), which is apt to be overlooked on account of the same author's earlier and much more extensive work on the same subject written in German. This little book (81 pages) is intended for beginners. The other work is Emil Olson's edition *Utdrag ur Magnus Erikssons landslag* (Lund, 1909). There is an introduction dealing in detail with the phonology and morphology of the texts selected; the volume also contains notes and a vocabulary. I have noted two words missing in the vocabulary (*karl*, p. 51, 1. 9; *væggha*, p. 5, 1. 4). A few words are in the wrong place alphabetically.

An annotated reader containing selections from Swedish literature of the period from about 1718 to the present time is to be published during the coming winter by the Augustana Book Concern. The book, which will contain both poetry and prose, is intended for third year high school classes and for colleges. The selections will be made by Professor Jules Mauritzson of Augustana College and Mr. E. W. Olson of Rock Island.

We take pleasure in being able to announce as in preparation a *History of Sweden* by Professor A. A. Stomberg of the University of Minnesota. The book will be written in English and will contain five or six hundred pages. It is intended for use as a college text and for the general reader. This volume, which is to be published by the Augustana Book Concern, will be a very welcome addition to our equipment for the study of Swedish.

Two additional books can be announced as in preparation for publication by the Augustana Book Concern, though full details are not yet available. One is an abridged edition of Grimberg's *Sveriges historia*, with notes and a vocabulary, to be ready in about a year. The other is Magnusson's *Min andra läsebok*, to which notes and a vocabulary are to be added. This volume, which is intended for first year high school classes and for semigraded schools, is expected to be ready by next fall.

The twenty-first edition of Sundén's *Svensk språklära i sammandrag* (Stockholm, 1913) contains practically no changes from the twentieth edition of the year before. The latter was revised by Professor K. F. Sundén of Gothenburg, the son of the well-known D. A. Sundén. This was prepared with a much fuller use of the results of Swedish scholarship of recent years, and the reviser mentions in the preface particularly his indebtedness to Noreen's *Vårt språk* and to articles appearing in the journal *Språk och Stil*; to both of these reference is often made in the book. Many improvements have been made, though mostly in the form of notes. The grammar still lacks a table of contents and an index, both of which, however, are perhaps little missed because of the conventional arrangement of the material and because the book is so well known.

Very different from Sundén's grammar, not only because it makes a special point of avoiding definitions, is Carl Rebbe's excellent little *Svensk språklära* published by Norstedt in Stockholm, 1912. This book is very attractively gotten up. In presentation it is clear and modern, and it contains much that will interest teachers of Swedish in this country. There is an introduction on the sounds of Swedish accompanied by a brief account of the elements of phonetics and by a diagram of the organs of speech. Much attention is paid to style throughout, and at the end of the volume there is a six page account of the general differences between written and spoken Swedish. In a second edition I would suggest that this chapter be placed at the beginning of the book,—either before or (preferably) after the chapter on sounds. This would give it the attention it deserves and the student would be better prepared to understand the frequent references to the different levels of style in the body of the book.

*Språk och Stil*, in the last number for 1914, contains among other things an article by Stig Olsson Nordberg on *Förekomsten av akut och grav i ulländska nomina propria vid deras användning i svenskt tal*. The author points out that in case of almost all proper names the acute accent, as a "learned" pronunciation occurs, irrespective of the ordinary Swedish accentuation, the former belonging especially to the younger generation, who have had better opportunities to study foreign language pronunciation. This is interesting to our readers because of a similar development in the pronunciation (not only as to accent) of American loan-words in the Swedish spoken here. The author points out that practically without exception the English proper names heard in Sweden are given the acute accent. The first number of *Språk och Stil* for 1915 (*första-tredje häftet*) contains much of interest. An article by Ruben G:son Berg deals with *Rimmen i Valfart och vandringsår*. Erik Wellander has one entitled *Ett par produktiva typer av skriftspråklig nybildning*. This deals with the use of adverbs as adjectives and with the forming of denominative verbs like *telegrafsvara*, *skridskosegla*. An article by Nils Bergsten on a much neglected subject, *Om engelska lånord i svenskan*, deserves particular mention in this publication. In a paper by the undersigned that will appear in a later issue of the *Proceedings*, a comparison will be made between the Swedish borrowings from English and the American loans in the Swedish of America. The subject of American Swedish the author does not consider, merely giving a list of the articles and books dealing with it. In mentioning V. Berger's little book *Vårt språk* (Augustana Book Concern, 1912) Mr. Bergsten adds the comment: *osjälvständig*. This criticism is to a large extent justified, but not entirely. Berger does give a considerable number of new examples of loan-words and idioms. In several important matters, moreover, he has a more correct and advanced point of view than his predecessors; some of the ideas in question had, to be sure, already been expressed by the undersigned in an article in *Språk och Stil* (1911), but this article was not yet known to Mr. Berger, as his preface shows. Though this Swedish-American *Vårt språk* has many faults, we can be thankful to its author also for putting into one volume material previously scattered. To return to Bergsten, his list of English (and American) loans, given with comments, contains about 400 words. Finally there is a discussion of the types of words borrowed, the parts of speech, form, accentuation, gender, etc. This number of *Språk och Stil* contains also an article by Gösta Langenfelt on *Järnvägssvenska*, which discusses among other things a number of loans from English.

In the series *Svenska författare* published by *Svenska vitterhetssamfundet* the complete works of Lucidor have now begun to appear, the first number being issued in 1914. For an account of this series, see Vol. I, pp. 186 f. of the *Proceedings*.

A. L. E.